

Still Fighting in Pekin.

Dowager Empress Said to be Held in Sacred City While Allies Bombard.

Washington, Aug 19.—From Gen Chaffee today the war department received official confirmation of the fall of Pekin and the rescue of the besieged legation.

The dispatches of the American commander was not long and contained few details, but the unqualified satisfaction with which it was received by officials of the administration indicated clearly the anxiety that had been engendered by his prolonged silence. His last communication to the government prior to the receipt of today's advice, was dated Aug 11, at Matow, almost 30 miles from Pekin. The explanation of his silence is suggested in advice received by the navy department today from Admiral Remy, who telegraphing from Taku on the 18th, says the telegraph line between that point and Pekin is interrupted.

The cablegram from Admiral Remy contains some important information not mentioned by Gen Chaffee. He makes the startling statement, on Japanese authority, that the inner city of Pekin was being bombarded by the allied forces. Admiral Remy says also that the dowager empress is detained in the inner city by Prince Yaogode.

Advice received late last night from the foreign office at Tokio, Japan, by the Japanese legation in this city, confirms and amplifies previous accounts of the capture of Pekin by the allied troops.

Following is the text of the dispatch from Gen Chaffee, as made public by the war department:

Chefoo, Aug 19, 1900.

Adjutant General, Washington
Pekin, Aug 15.—We entered legation's grounds at 5 o'clock last night with Fourteenth and light battery. Eight wounded during day's fighting; otherwise all well. Chaffee

The dispatch, which was received during the morning, was transmitted immediately to the president, at the White House. He expressed his gratification at the news it contained, particularly at the small loss sustained by the American troops. A copy of the dispatch was sent to Adj. Gen Corbin, who is in New York.

It will be noted that the dispatch indicates that the American troops entered the legation grounds at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 14th inst. By the Washington officials and by the several legation officials to whom it was shown, the date of Gen Chaffee's communication is regarded as an error of transmission. It is believed that the word "fifteenth" should be sixteenth. All previous advices, official and unofficial, have indicated that the legation were relieved on the evening of the 15th, Wednesday, after a day of sharp fighting. Minister Wu, the Chinese representative, and the Japanese minister, were quite positive on this point, all of their official advices being that entrance to the city of Pekin was effected early in the evening of Wednesday, the 15th inst.

The fact that only the Fourteenth infantry and Riley's battery entered the city as shown by Gen Chaffee's dispatch, does not indicate that the Ninth infantry and the marines, who were so conspicuously gallant throughout the advance upon the capital, did not participate in the engagement, which resulted directly in the rescue of the besieged legation. It is pointed out as likely that Gen Chaffee, acting in accordance with the other command, divided his force, leaving the Ninth infantry and the marines without the walls of the city to act as a rear guard, to prevent the escape of Chinese troops by other gates than those through which the allies entered, or for some other excellent reason.

RUSSIANS TAKE TERRITORY.

London, Aug. 20.—"Gen. Grodekoff," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, "telegraphs a remarkable fact, which must be taken as a preliminary notice of what is probably to follow. The Russians have now conquered the right bank of the Amur, which, therefore, is no longer the frontier but an internal river of the Russian empire."

LAST STAND BEING MADE

London, Aug 20, 4:20 a m.—Rear Admiral Bruce cables the admiralty from Chefoo, Aug 19, as follows: "Am informed on the authority of the Japanese that street fighting still continues in Pekin, part of which is on fire."

"Yaog Sa prevented the empress from leaving and a last stand is now being made in the inner city, which is surrounded by the allies and being bombarded."

New York, Aug 19.—Mrs James Strathie, of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., is dead after suffering for a week from well defined symptoms of hydrophobia. A month ago Mrs Strathie's son died of the same disease. Both mother and child were bitten by a playful puppy. It was not until the son's death that the dog was killed and found to have been diseased. The mother was taken ill a week ago and in spite of the best medical treatment, she died at noon today in awful agony.

WHERE IS TUAN AND THE EMPRESS.

Washington, Aug 20.—The American reply to China's latest appeal for a cessation of hostilities received today from Li Hung Chang, has not been made known and it is likely that the matter will be one of the main subjects of consideration at the cabinet meeting tomorrow. But there is reason to believe that the overtures will in effect be rejected, on the ground that the conditions laid down in the American note of Aug 12 have not been complied with and until complied with the government's course must proceed without reference to China's desires for a halt in the proceedings. The dispatch of August 12th said specially that the United States was ready to enter into an agreement between the powers and the Chinese government for a cessation of hostilities on condition that the relief forces should be permitted "to enter Pekin unmolested" and escort the legation therefrom, under such circumstances as the commanding general might lay down. But up to the present time there is no evidence that the allied forces are unmolested at Pekin, or have received the sanction of the imperial government to convey the legation to Tien Tsin without further trouble and under the conditions laid down by the commanding general. On the contrary, all the dispatches indicate that the allies are meeting stubborn resistance and there is an entire lack of compliance with the conditions laid down by the United States in its dispatch of Aug 12. As stated, however, the government has given no authoritative statement of its purpose in reply to China's application of today, and there is still a slight chance that complete compliance with demands of Aug 12 may be announced in the Pekin dispatches before the final determination on the reply is made. But the disposition tonight is clearly in the line indicated.

The situation at Pekin was made more clear today from many sources. The latest advice appears to be that from Consul Fowler, at Chefoo, repeating a dispatch received from Consul Ragdale at Tien Tsin. The latter reports Chinese troops entered in palace grounds. The Japanese legation received a dispatch of the same general tenor, but more in detail, stating that the Chinese troops retreated on the 15th within the imperial palace, and that they were surrounded there with the Japanese military headquarters located in the Japanese legation.

Admiral Remy also transmitted an authentic report from Pekin on the 15th, saying, "Troops moving on the imperial city."

These several dispatches from different sources establish clearly that the imperial palace and grounds were under siege. But not one of the dispatches is clear as to how late this condition of affairs existed. The Fowler dispatch is the latest to be received, and is dated the 20th, but probably that is the date on which it left Tien Tsin. The Japanese dispatch also refers to the Chinese taking refuge in the imperial palace on the 15th, but does not bring the situation beyond that day. So that the latest information, while showing the imperial city surrounded, does not disclose the issue of this situation, nor how long it has continued.

Today's dispatches seem to make clear that the emperor and the empress dowager have made their escape from Pekin, and that about the only present service of the imperial palace and grounds is an asylum in which the demoralized Chinese soldiers are making a last stand. The Japanese legation's advices today showed that the banners of the imperial cortege were seen leaving Pekin on the 12th, and that probably the empress dowager, as well as the emperor, had left the city. Consul General Goodnow advised the state department that he had information from Chinese sources that the empress dowager had left Pekin.

The attitude which the international forces will observe toward the emperor and empress dowager is understood to have received official consideration among the powers, resulting from a request by the southern viceroys that no personal indignity be shown to China's rulers. In response to this, it is quite generally understood that there will be no personal indignity to the emperor and empress dowager, not because it is felt that there is any special consideration due them, but because China would be precipitated into a chaotic condition if the responsible heads of the empire lost their functions. In view of the general desire of this government and the others concerned to keep China intact and speedily restore quiet the disposition among officials is toward refraining from any personal indignities to the Chinese rulers. It develops in this connection that all of the powers recently rejected the proposition of the consul at Tien Tsin to destroy the tombs of the Ming dynasty. The proposed destruction was a threat held out to the Chinese in the hope of bringing them to terms. But the powers rejected the proposal and thus gave significant evidence that

anything calculated to give personal affront or indignity to the Chinese was not a part of the present campaign.

JAP CAVALRY PURSUE

London, Aug 20.—The Japanese cavalry has left Pekin in pursuit of the dowager empress and her court, according to telegrams from the north received at Shanghai by Chinese officials. These dispatches aver that the empress and her treasure train, protected by 30,000 troops, have already arrived at Wu Tai San, in Shanxi province.

The field telegraph north of Yan Tsun is interrupted and nothing under Pekin date appears to have reached Yang Tsun since Aug 17. Heavy rains have been falling in the province of Pe Chi Li.

The landing of the British troops at Shanghai is not causing excitement among the natives. A detachment of 100 French marines landed there today. A custom's cruiser is reported to have gone to Tien Tsin to take away the foreigners rescued from Pekin.

Many influential Chinese have interested themselves in the fate of a Chinaman sentenced by an English court at Hongkong to six months' imprisonment at hard labor because he was a member of the Triad society.

MISSIONARIES MURDERED.

Washington, Aug 20.—The state department this morning received a dispatch from Consul Fowler, dated Chefoo, Aug 15. It relates to the massacre of missionaries and others at Pao Ting Fu, which has been referred to a number of times in the press dispatches and has generally been conceded to have occurred on June 30. The first part of the dispatch is so badly mangled in transmission that it is impossible to make much of it. The text is as follows:

Chefoo, received Aug 15, 1900. Secretary of State, Washington: Evening 13th. Reported all Presbyterian missionaries Pao Ting Fu killed June 30; premises burned—same (night?) Catholic mission. Rain-topped work July 1st, attacked American (board?) (Pitkin?) shot dead trying to keep gang out. Misses Morrell Gould taken Boxer headquarters, killed (Bagnall?) killed near (temple?) Cooper and Belgians fate uncertain. Officials had sent all home from Yamen. All natives connected foreigners suffer like fate. Authority special messenger sent by Tien Tsin missionaries. Fowler.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

London, Aug 21.—Julian Ralph in The Daily Mail this morning quotes from a diplomat of high standing, whose name is not given, who declares that Russia is vigorously endeavoring to secure American support and to break the harmony existing between the United States and Great Britain. "England," says the diplomat in question, "has no first class power except America which offers her the slightest ground for hoping a friendly hearing of her case. The bitter feeling of today will generate war against her tomorrow. Russia's plan, which is encouraged by Austria-Hungary, France and Germany, is to strip Great Britain of all support to leave her naked before such a war begins."

Philadelphia, Aug 20.—The United States battleship Alabama left Cramps' shipyard this afternoon for her official trial, which will take place off the New England coast during the early part of next week. The Alabama will go directly to the Brooklyn navy yard, where she will be placed in dry dock for the purpose of having her bottom cleaned and painted. From there the battleship will go to Boston harbor, where she will anchor for several days while her machinery is being overhauled. The speed trial will take place on a measured course between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise. The Alabama's contract called for a speed of 16 knots an hour for four consecutive hours.

Prevented a Tragedy.

Timely information given Mrs George Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, prevented a dreadful tragedy and saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of the matchless merit of this grand remedy for curing all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store.

Heat Kills in Charleston.

Charleston, Aug 21.—There were six prostrations from heat here during the day, two of the cases reported proving fatal. Gage Williams and William Harrison, negroes, who were overcome at the Atlantic Phosphate works, died within an hour after the prostration. The other patients are all doing well. They are Irene Smith, an unknown woman; A Balger of Alexander street; George Hoffman, of Knoxville, Tenn, and a colored man named Wash Williams. The highest temperature registered here during today was 99 degrees.

Dr. Cad's Condition Powders

re just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine, and the best to use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by Dr. A. J. China. Dec 30—u

CALEB POWERS FOUND GUILTY

Of Being Accessory to the Murder of Gov Goebel.

Georgetown, Ky, Aug 18.—We, the jury, find the defendant guilty and fix his punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for the rest of his natural life.

This was the wording of the verdict rendered today in the case of ex Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of Wm Goebel. The jury retired at 1 32 p m, and returned its verdict at 2 25, having been out only 53 minutes.

The vote in favor of a life sentence was unanimous. When the jury retired the belief was general that its members would fail to agree and in this opinion the defendant himself was firmly convinced.

When the verdict of guilty was returned, Powers, for the first time during the weary six weeks of the trial, betrayed his feelings. Under all of the trying incidents of the trial he had maintained a changeless expression. The verdict of guilty, however, apparently staggered him. He was sitting near the door of the jury room and when the jurors knocked the door summoning the sheriff, his face took on an anxious look. When the twelve men filed into the room and took their seats and as Clerk Penn called the roll of jurors the prisoner did not appear to be more excited than the vast throng of spectators.

"Have you made a verdict, gentlemen?" inquired the court.

"We have," the jurors assented, and at the same time Mr Stone, the foreman, passed the verdict to the clerk, who read it aloud. Powers, always pale, grew ghastly white as the verdict was read and his face betokened great mental anguish. Then, somewhat regaining his composure, he turned to Misses Dangerfield, who had been in conversation with him, and said: "I was not expecting that. The verdict is unjust."

There was no sort of demonstration following the verdict and the vast crowd filed out of the court house almost in silence. Powers remained in the court room for some time after the verdict was rendered, in conference with his attorneys, who will at once move for a new trial, and, failing in that, will take an appeal.

When the jury entered the jury room, Juror Stone, the oldest man on the panel, was elected foreman.

Juror Porter, the only Republican on the jury, the first to speak, said: "Gentlemen, I am a Republican and I have said that I did not believe Goebel's murder was the result of a conspiracy. I did not think Caleb Powers could be guilty, but I have heard the evidence and I am convinced he is."

Others also made talks and it is said one of the men of the jury intimated that he thought the death penalty ought to be inflicted. However, when a ballot was taken all 12 of the jurors voted for life imprisonment.

The jury which sat in the case was composed of eight Democrats three anti-Goebel Democrats and one Republican, as follows: I G Stone, farmer, anti Goebel; Harris Mussel man, farmer, anti Goebel; W O Tindler, farmer, anti Goebel; A W Craig, merchant, Democrat; W P Manson, farmer, Democrat; Ben Ford, farmer, Democrat; George Murphy, Democrat; J T Mulberry, farmer, Democrat; J T Crosswait, carpenter, Democrat; Alonzo Kemper farmer, Democrat; J C Porter, school teacher, Republican.

One of the jurors said tonight that the jury were influenced in making up their verdict by many things in the evidence, but that some of the chief points were Powers' own admission on the stand that he organized the crowd of 1,200 armed mountaineers which came to Frankfort, Jan 15 his corroboration of parts of the testimony of Noakes, Golden and Culton, the proof that he gave Youtsey the key and that the shot was fired from his office. It is doubtful whether the Youtsey case will be tried, although it will be called on Monday.

Mr Crawford, of the defense made a statement in court this afternoon that Youtsey, according to his physician is still threatened with typhoid fever. One of his attorneys, John M Stevenson, is also ill of typhoid fever and Mr Crawford would not say whether or not the defense would be ready on Monday. In the event that of Davis, Whitaker or Combs will be taken up.

After the jury retired the case of Henry Youtsey, also charged with complicity in the Goebel assassination, was called. The defense was represented by L J Crawford and R W Nelson of Newport and Judge Askew of Georgetown.

A long list of witnesses were called but few answered to their names.

New York, Aug 18.—A special cable dispatch to The Journal from Delagoa Bay says that according to reports there Gen Dawet has turned on the British, defeated them and captured 4,000 men.

BELIEVED IN GHOSTS

DR. ELLIOTT COUES SAID THAT HE OFTEN SAW THEM.

The Famous Ornithologist's Description of the Spirit of a Dead Friend Who Appeared to and Converses With Him in His Room.

Dr. Elliott Coues, the famous ornithologist and member of the American Academy of Sciences, was long recognized as the foremost advocate of belief in the existence of ghosts. He had promised several of his friends that, if able to do so, he would appear to them after his own demise, and they are still waiting, with no little interest, to see if he can carry out the agreement.

"I have myself seen the ghosts of a good many dead persons," said the doctor one day. "I remember one occasion when I had just gone to bed, the light being turned out, I was composing myself to slumber when I suddenly became aware of a presence in the room. The impression conveyed to my mind was that it was the presence of a certain person lately deceased, with whom I had been on very intimate terms. In fact, I felt an overpowering sense of the nearness of the individual in question."

"About the same moment there arose slowly from the floor a nebulous mass of what looked like shining white vapor, which began to take shape, as did the smoke from the casket opened by the fisherman in the 'Arabian Nights' tales. Gradually it assumed a more distinct outline, until it presented a radiant image of my friend. The lips appeared to move, and from them came an intelligible utterance, a message in short, from the departed. I do not care to say what that message was."

"I can assure you that the vision was no dream, and the nature of the message was such as to eliminate, to my own satisfaction at all events, the theory of hallucination. What, then, was this shape of shining white vapor? Was it a human soul? It is a question pregnant with intense interest."

"Each of us, I believe, has in him a ghost, which ordinarily is confined to the precincts of the body. When I die, my ghost leaves my body permanently, and, having done so, perhaps it may continue to be the vehicle and means of expression of conscious will, memory and understanding. St. Paul says, 'There is a natural body and a spiritual body.' It is of the spiritual body that I am speaking."

"Our senses take cognizance of no forms of matter except those which are in a certain degree of condensation, but the spiritual body may be of a more rarefied and tenuous substance. The nonappearance of ghosts to us may be a question not of the existence of specters, but of the acuteness of our perceptive faculties."

"My own experience is that the coming of an apparition is always preceded by a curious sensation which I call the 'ghost chill.' When this symptom arrives, the threshold of consciousness seems to be shifted to the extent of rendering possible a perception of something ordinarily invisible. The change is usually very brief, lasting only a few seconds, during which the manifestation occurs."

"One reason that I have for believing the evidence of my own senses in this matter is that on several occasions the apparition of my own personality has presented itself to other persons in places where my body was not at the time. Some years ago I was in Chicago, at an ordinary evening party with about 40 friends, when an individual in Washington, who did not even know where I was, was visited by my phantom and received from it a brief message stating where I was at the time and giving the names of two or three of the guests present—persons with whom the observer was unacquainted. This was one of the rare cases where a ghost made itself audible."

"You ask what would happen if one should approach a ghost such as I have described and try to touch it. My reply is that there would certainly be no danger in doing so, for specters never do anybody any harm, the fear of them entertained by most people being simply a dread of that which is unknown and not understood. Whatever is unknown is always terrible. But the phantom is composed of matter too tenuous to present any obstacle, and I do not doubt that it would dissolve and disappear if you attempted to walk through it."—Washington Post.

A Remarkable Case.

Matthias Steinberger, who is at present living with his grandnephew, Percy W. Holcomb, near Postoda, is a veteran of the Mexican war. In one of the charges of his regiment at the battle of Resaca de la Palma, his horse stumbled and fell, and, throwing him to the ground, knocked him senseless and paralyzed his spine.

When he was taken to the hospital, he was able to tell everything that took place up to the time he was hurt, but after that everything was blank. He has always maintained that he was about 21 years old. He has, in fact, been blind to all progress.

The other day he was struck on the head and lost consciousness, and when he came to a peculiar expression was noticed on his face, as if he had just awakened from a long sleep. The first question that he asked was, "What are all those wires up there on the poles for?" He was greatly astonished at the electric cars and bicycles.

He says, "I guess that the world has gone so far ahead of me that I will never catch up with it."—Toledo Cor. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Inconsistent.

"You keep me waiting so long!" complained the customer. "Madam," said the worried grocer, who was economizing in his business by employing only one clerk, "ain't you the woman that was in here yesterday kicking about short weights?"—Chicago Tribune.

OUTER GARMENTS.

Newest Styles in Jackets and Wraps The Loose Sack.

The loose sack seems to have established itself as a hard service wrap, and it is undoubtedly convenient, although ugly. It is becoming only to tall, stately women with a dignified carriage and no superfluous flesh. Upon a small woman it loses all attraction, and on a stout one



CLOTH JACKET.

It is absurd. The flaring collar and large revers give it what style it possesses, and for traveling it is decidedly useful.

To most figures the short jacket, tight at the back and tight or loose in front, is more becoming than anything else. This never goes out of fashion, although the basque, revers and sleeves vary a little from year to year. When it is trimmed at all this season, except by stitching or straps, the decoration usually consists of round cords, which form a design in relief.

The long redingote holds its own. It is adorned with stitching, which often simulates a round pelerine at the shoulders.

The latest form of the cape, for use with elegant toilets, is short at the back and sides and has long stole fronts reaching to the foot of the gown. These capes are covered with lace, beads and spangles and are very elaborate.

The cut depicts a new jacket of mastic cloth. It is half fitting at the back and straight in front, entirely bordered with six rows of stitching. The collar and revers are very large, and there is a deep pelerine with stitched straps at the shoulders. The lining is of light broche silk. The large straw hat has a twisted brim and is trimmed with plumes. A fringed scarf of velvet is arranged beneath the brim, over the hair, in the Spanish style. JUDIC CHOLLET.

SUMMER SKIRTS.

Nothing Decidedly New in Shape to Be Expected.

The thinner the material used the ampler the folds are at the back of the skirt. Many gowns of sheer summer fabrics have the skirt carefully formed and shaped by insertions and bands of trimming, while the goods for the waist are in the piece, to be made up as desired.

Tunics will be worn all summer. They are long and are frequently finished with fringe. A plain skirt is more suitable for a young girl, however, although tunics are used occasionally in juvenile costumes.

Skirts with plaits in front have been attempted, but are not acceptable. It requires a very slender figure to look well in them. The front of the skirt is usually quite flat and plain. Just how long plaited and tucked skirts will be worn cannot at present be safely predicted, but cer-



BENGALINE GOWN.

tainly all summer, so it is safe to plan the warm weather wardrobe on that understanding.

The illustration shows a gown of pink bengaline. The skirt, which is plain in front, has three stitched plaits at each side and a watten plait at the back. The bodice, tight fitting behind, has two plaits in front, which at the top form a sort of collar corded with black velvet. This collar is continued to the waist by fine plaits of white crepe de chine with black velvet dots. The half length sleeves are of the same kind of crepe de chine, and have caps of pink bengaline, corded with black velvet. The plastron and collar are of puffed mousseline de soie. Gold buttons form the decoration, and a black velvet belt is worn. The leghorn hat has a twisted brim with pink azaleas under the left side. It is trimmed with black plumes and a jeweled buckle. JUDIC CHOLLET.